

# SUDAN

## HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE PLAN

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HUMANITARIAN  
PROGRAMME CYCLE  
2025  
ISSUED DECEMBER 2024



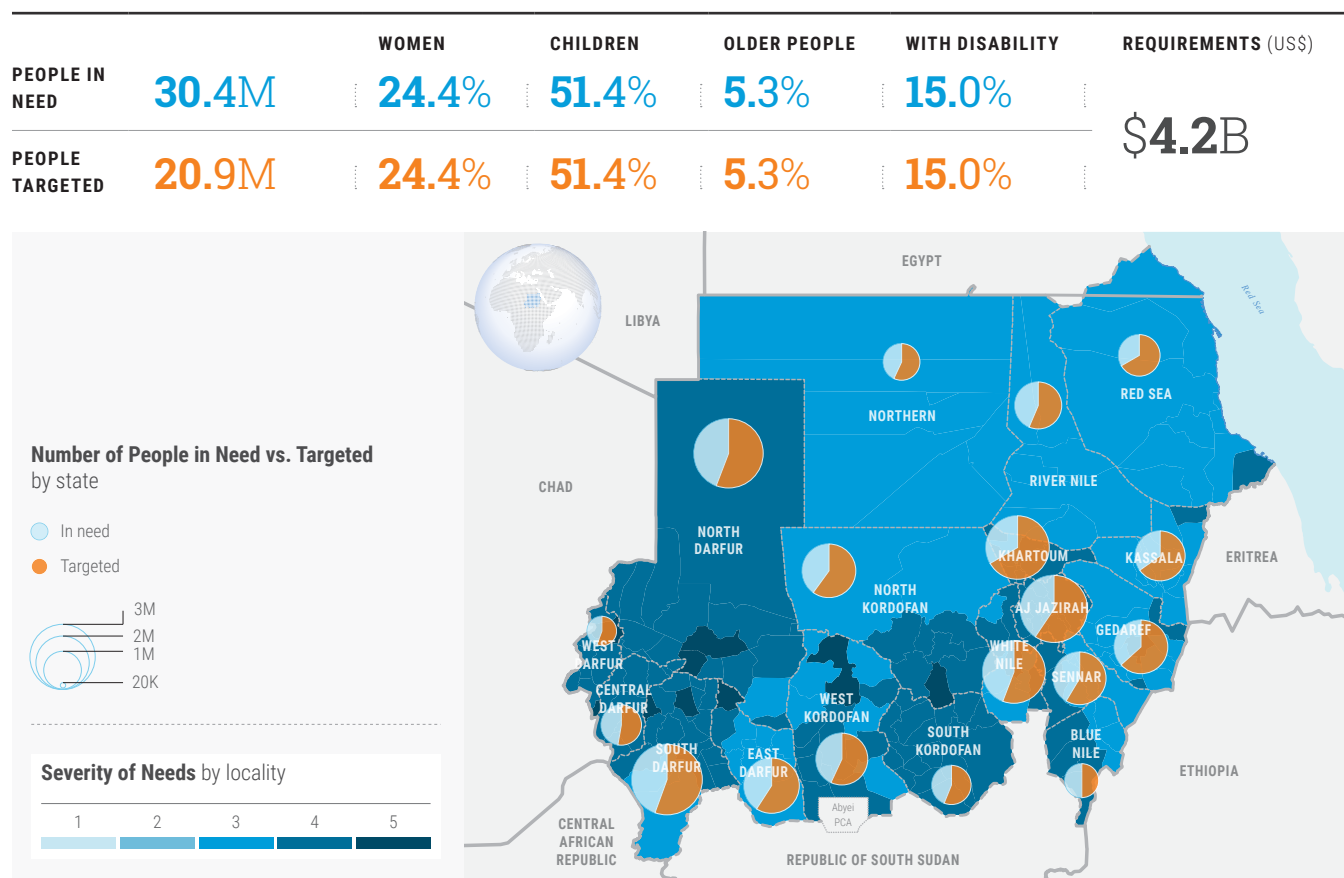


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# At a glance

## People In Need and People Targeted By Sex, Age and Disability

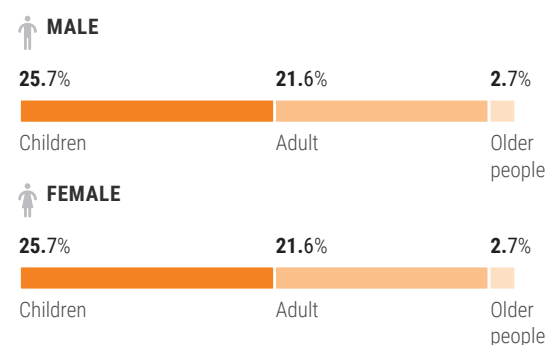
M: Million / B: Billion



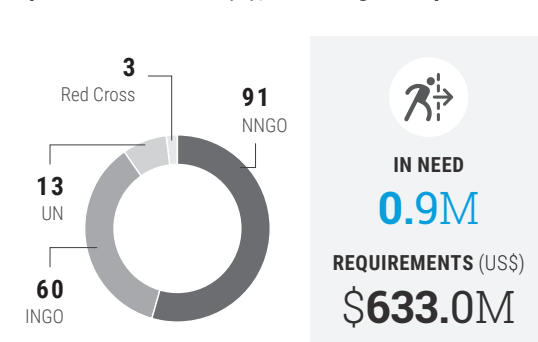
### Breakdown of People In Need, Targeted and Requirements by cluster

	TARGETED	IN NEED	REQ (US\$)
Education	3.0M	8.4M	108.1M
Emergency Shelter & Non-Food Items	2.2M	11.6M	229.4M
Food Security & Livelihoods	16.5M	25.1M	1.5B
Health	9.4M	20.3M	262.3M
Nutrition	2.3M	3.7M	471.7M
General Protection	3.6M	11.7M	73.2M
Child Protection	3.1M	11.3M	90.6M
Gender-Based Violence	3.2M	12.1M	88.5M
Mine Action	3.0M	13.0M	23.5M
Site Management	1.9M	4.7M	15.9M
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	12.3M	25.5M	301.0M
Multi-Purpose Cash	1.8M		201.8M
Refugee Response	0.9M	0.9M	633.0M
Coordination & Common Services			29.4M
Emergency Telecommunications			13.9M
Logistics			83.5M

### People Targeted by sex/age



### Operational Partners by type



# Foreword by the Humanitarian Coordinator

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Since April 2023, Sudan has endured an unprecedented humanitarian crisis due to the ongoing devastating conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF). Over half the population now needs urgent humanitarian and protection assistance, including 16 million children. Acute food insecurity has reached historic levels, with famine conditions confirmed in parts of North Darfur and millions at immediate risk of famine, particularly in conflict-affected regions of Darfur, Khartoum, and Kordofan.

More than 8 million people have been displaced internally since the conflict, making Sudan the world's largest internal displacement crisis, while over 3 million have fled to neighbouring countries. Basic services have collapsed, vaccination rates have plummeted, and violence—including sexual and gender-based violence—has reached horrifying levels. Women and children are disproportionately affected, with millions out of school and experiencing or at grave risk of abuse and exploitation.

In April 2024, the UN and its partners launched a Famine Prevention Plan to scale up lifesaving aid, cash assistance, and community-based interventions, while advocating for expanded humanitarian access. Despite operating in one of the world's most challenging environments, humanitarian actors have reached 12.7 million people with critical assistance in 2024.

The gravity of the humanitarian crisis in Sudan underscores the urgent need for conflict de-escalation and unrestricted humanitarian access, including across borders and conflict lines, to fight famine and enable

broader humanitarian action. We call on all parties to facilitate this access and ensure the protection of humanitarian operations on the ground. We also urge the international community to provide immediate, additional, and flexible funding. This support is crucial for enabling humanitarian partners to expand critical lifesaving aid, including cash assistance, and protection services to those in desperate need.

As we move into 2025, sustained and expanded efforts will be essential to address the impact of this escalating crisis. The 2025 Humanitarian Needs Response Plan seeks US\$4.2 billion to deliver lifesaving aid to almost 21 million most vulnerable people, restore basic services, and scale-up protection.

The centrality of protection must remain at the forefront of the humanitarian response in Sudan, ensuring vulnerable populations are shielded from further harm, while addressing pervasive risks of abuse, exploitation, and violence. It will continue to be integrated across all sectors to uphold the dignity, safety, and rights of those affected by the crisis, in particular women and girls. Without urgent collective action, the humanitarian situation will continue to deteriorate, exacerbating the suffering of millions of people.



**Clementine Nkweta-Salami**  
Humanitarian Coordinator, Sudan





**EL SALAMABI/GEDAREF STATE**

El Salamabi gathering site hosts thousands of displaced people who fled armed violence in parts of Aj Jazirah State.

Photo: OCHA/Yao Chen



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For the full Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan  
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# Part 1: Humanitarian Needs

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## AR RUSAYRIS/BLEU NILE STATE

A family affected by the conflict moved to a school on the far side of Ar Rusayris town while many still staying at their homes in Allah Kareem area.

Photo: OCHA/Ala Kheir





## 1.1 Crisis Overview



### Food Insecurity

**26.0M**

people food insecure



### Floods

**686K**

people affected in 2024



### Displacement\*

**11.5M**

people displaced since April 2023

After more than 20 months of relentless conflict, Sudan has become one of the world's largest humanitarian crises. Ongoing armed conflict and attacks against civilians, displacement, hunger, malnutrition, disease outbreaks, and climate shocks have left nearly two-thirds of the population in desperate need of humanitarian assistance and protection services.

An estimated 11.5 million people<sup>1</sup> are forcibly displaced in Sudan, including 2.7 million displaced prior to April 2023, making Sudan the largest internal displacement crisis in the world. Children make up well over half of the displaced population.

Sudan is also experiencing an unprecedented food security crisis, with close to 26 million people facing acute food insecurity as of late September 2024 and expected even to further worsen. The situation is particularly dire for those trapped in active conflict zones, including Aj Jazirah, North Darfur and Khartoum states, and the Kordofan region. In late July, famine conditions were confirmed in Zamzam camp in North Darfur, with similar conditions likely in other displacement sites in the area, and many other locations at imminent risk.

Even before the current conflict, Sudan had a global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate of 13.6 per cent among children under five, ranking it among the top four countries globally for the highest GAM rates, alongside India, South Sudan and Yemen. Recent nutrition surveys indicate a deteriorating situation, with 30 out of 38 SMART surveys reporting GAM levels of 15 per cent

or higher, which is classified as a WHO emergency level. Notably, three surveys recorded GAM rates of 30 per cent and above, reaching the famine threshold. The 2025 outlook suggests further deterioration in acute malnutrition cases among children under five and pregnant and breast-feeding women. This might exceed the estimated needs, especially as the conflict intensified with the onset of the dry season in October 2024.

In addition to the widening conflict, climate shocks—including unusually heavy rains and flooding—and disease outbreaks, like cholera and measles, are exacerbating humanitarian needs. The conflict has upended the lives of 24 million children, with over 17 million out of school, creating a generational catastrophe. School-aged girls face additional threats, including child marriage, female genital mutilation, and sexual exploitation and abuse, which can significantly exacerbate the barriers to their return to school. These factors deepen the cycle of gender-based vulnerabilities, further entrenching limited opportunities and perpetuating inequality.

Civilians continue to bear the brunt of armed violence. The fighting has led to mass displacement and appalling patterns of sexual violence against women and girls, indiscriminate bombardment of civilian areas, widespread damage and destruction of civilian infrastructure, attacks on healthcare facilities and ethnically motivated killings. Children continue to be killed and maimed, subjected to sexual violence, recruited by armed actors and denied essential

\* As of 10 December 2024.




services and humanitarian assistance. The number of people at risk of gender-based violence (GBV) has tripled since the conflict started in April 2023, now totalling over 12 million women, girls, men, and boys. In addition, most conflict-affected areas have become heavily contaminated by large-scale explosive hazards.

Access to essential services has sharply declined due to the conflict. Less than 25 per cent of health facilities remain functional in the hardest-hit areas and national vaccination coverage has plummeted from 85 per cent before the conflict to around 50 per cent. In active conflict zones vaccination rates are averaging 30 per cent. Schools are closed in many parts of the country, and water and sanitation systems are at breaking point, compounding the spiralling risks faced by women and girls. An ongoing telecommunications blackout across much of the country, including Darfur, Kordofan and Khartoum, is cutting millions of people off from access to life-saving information, as well as banking and other services.

The levels of need are staggering. While assistance is reaching many areas, with local communities and networks playing an indispensable role, humanitarian access challenges severely limit the ability of humanitarian organizations to scale up, especially in active conflict zones where needs are generally most acute.

## Timeline of Events

- 
- April 2023**
    - Armed clashes erupted between SAF and RSF in Khartoum and escalated to other parts of the country
  - June 2023**
    - More than 20 million reported food insecure and in the 3+ categories of the IPC.
  - October 2023**
    - Dengue fever, cholera & measles outbreaks continue, with reports of mpox & polio.
  - December 2023**
    - Expansion of conflict into Aj Jazirah
  - March 2024**
    - FEWS NET warns of risk of famine in West Darfur, Khartoum, & Greater Darfur.
  - April 2024**
    - Escalation in conflict across Al Fasher
  - June 2024**
    - Clashes force over 55,000 people to flee Sinja Town, Senna State.
    - Nearly 26 million people acutely food insecure; 755,000 a step away from famine, latest IPC.
  - July - September 2024**
    - 685,000 people affected by flooding during the rainy season
  - August 2024**
    - Famine conditions confirmed in Zamzam, North Darfur.
  - November 2024**
    - Violence in Aj Jazirah displaced more than 340,000 people.
    - FEWSNET projects that up to 45 per cent of people will need food aid by May 2025.

## 1.2 Analysis of Shocks, Risks and Humanitarian Needs

### Defining the Crisis: Shocks, Impacts, and People Affected

The 2025 HNRP is underpinned by a joint analysis of humanitarian needs in Sudan based on three key shocks: conflict, floods, and disease outbreaks, and their impact on the population and essential services. The analysis encompasses the entire country, recognizing the widespread impact of these three identified shocks affecting a significant portion of the population in Sudan, although the severity of impact varies across different geographic areas. While the entire country is grappling with the consequences of these shocks, specific geographic areas, such as North Darfur, Aj Jazirah, Sennar, and West Kordofan, have experienced heightened levels of displacement and humanitarian needs. In addition to geographic factors, certain population groups are particularly vulnerable. These include internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, women, children, older people and individuals with disabilities.

### People in Need and Severity of Needs

The 2025 HNRP scope will focus on four population groups: IDPs, host communities, non-hosting and refugees' populations at the locality level (administrative level 2) across all Sudan. This focus is based on an analysis of the impacts of conflict, floods, and disease outbreaks. The joint and inter-cluster analysis underpinning the assessment of humanitarian needs in Sudan was conducted geographically at the locality level, covering 188 localities across the country, excluding the Abyei area<sup>2</sup>.

- **Sudan's humanitarian crisis deteriorated, with the population in need of humanitarian assistance and protection dramatically increasing.** Throughout 2024, Sudan experienced famine conditions, relentless flooding<sup>3,4</sup>, and continuing conflict with limited humanitarian access in areas of hostilities.

These compounding factors have rendered an estimated 30.4 million people, a staggering 64 per cent of the total 47.5 million population, in need of humanitarian assistance. This number marks a significant 23 per cent increase, compared to the 24.8 million people estimated to be in need in the 2024 HNRP. The escalating conflict and limited humanitarian access and capacity are key factors driving this dramatic deterioration of the situation.

- **A staggering 2.3 million people across 9 localities<sup>5</sup>, primarily in Darfur and Kordofan, are facing a catastrophic level of humanitarian need.** The crisis is further exacerbated by the alarming rise in severe and extreme needs. Forty-five localities are teetering on the brink of catastrophe due to high malnutrition rates, the threat of famine, cholera outbreaks, and systematic violations of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law at a horrifying magnitude<sup>6</sup>. Forty-four of the 45 localities have escalated from severe in 2024 to extreme need, affecting an additional 6.5 million people. This alarming escalation underscores the deepening crisis in Sudan.
- **Of the 30.4 million people in need (PiN), 14.3 million (47 per cent) are non-hosting populations, 8.9 million (29 per cent) are IDPs, 6.4 million (21 per cent) are host communities and 0.89 million (3 per cent) are refugees.** Notably, children and women constitute a significant portion of the affected population – 51 per cent are children and 50 per cent are women and girls – while people with disabilities are estimated to comprise 15 per cent<sup>7</sup> of PiN - equivalent to 4.7 million.
- **The most critical areas of need are concentrated in South Darfur, Aj Jazirah, Khartoum, and North Darfur,** where a combined 11.4 million people (38 per cent of the total PiN) require urgent assistance. The Darfur region faces a particularly dire humanitarian crisis, with 79 per cent of its population in need of humanitarian assistance and protection. Kordofan follows closely with 61 per cent of the population in need, while Khartoum stands at 48 per cent.



- **Significant increases of the PiN were observed in North Kordofan (96 per cent), Aj Jazirah (93 per cent), West Kordofan (85 per cent), Gederef (80 per cent), Sennar and Red Sea (74 per cent), and East Darfur (56 per cent).** These increases reflect heightened humanitarian needs due to new displacements, limited humanitarian access, and ongoing conflict. Conversely, decreases were recorded in West Darfur, Central Darfur and South Kordofan, regions bordering Chad and South Sudan, which have historically served as sources of refugees and asylum seekers.
- **A critical intersection of high PiN and severe humanitarian needs is evident in Aj Jazirah, Khartoum State, and the Darfur and Kordofan regions.** These areas face particularly acute humanitarian challenges, driven by the ongoing conflict and displacement. Meanwhile, localities like Sennar, Shendi, and Medinat Kassala exhibit high PiN levels primarily due to the influx of IDPs from neighbouring states. However, the ongoing humanitarian response has somewhat mitigated the severity of the situation in these areas.
- **Food Security, WASH, Health and Protection are among the top needs in the largest number of areas with high PiN and high severity.** While PiN for acute malnutrition is lower in absolute numbers as the interventions specifically target children under the age of five years and pregnant and breastfeeding women, it is widely prevalent at emergency and catastrophic levels in Sudan, putting children's lives at risk. This suggests a critical need for an integrated package of assistance in these sectors to address the most pressing humanitarian needs and have a major impact.
- **Critical protection concerns and access to food and basic services primarily drive the intersectoral severity of needs.** These include direct and continued attacks on civilians as well as vital civilian infrastructure, such as hospitals and schools<sup>8</sup>. Such breaches pose direct threats to life, severely hinder people's access to basic services essential for survival and compromise their freedom of movement. Women and girls increasingly face a persistent and growing risk of GBV, including sexual violence, gang rape, abduction and enslavement allegedly committed by the warring parties<sup>9</sup>.
- **Displacement remains a major driver of need and vulnerability in Sudan.** The influx of displaced populations, coupled with the absence of critical services in displacement locations, has significantly exacerbated the humanitarian crisis. There is an increased trend in secondary displacements and tertiary displacements<sup>10</sup> across the country, further disrupting the lives of displaced populations and driving needs. Moreover, the responsibility of hosting IDPs by families and within communities has led to a significant increase in the needs of non-displaced and hosting populations and pressure on the already limited basic services.
- **The economic downturn and inflationary measures are aggravating the situation.** Long queues in commercial banks are a common sight in most parts of the country. In addition, the exchange rate reform has created a parallel forex market thus limiting access to much needed liquidity to import basic food items. In 2024, Sudan recorded a 50 per cent reduction in employment and business opportunities in urban areas<sup>11</sup>, and the average prices of basic food items have also exponentially increased. In April 2024, the price of wheat was twice that of the previous year and about five times the three-year average<sup>12</sup>.
- **Massive floods and outbreaks of cholera<sup>13</sup> and other communicable diseases further exacerbated the humanitarian situation.** This was further worsened by limited and inadequate health services to manage cholera and other communicable diseases, such as malaria and dengue fever<sup>14</sup>. Many of the fatalities due to cholera are among displaced and refugee children under five years of age<sup>15</sup>.

Detailed data (structured around the questions on “characteristics of needs” of the Joint and Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) 2.0) is available at the [JIAF dashboard](#).

Cluster methodologies and indicators used in the needs analysis are available [here](#).

Humanitarian Outlook and Risks

Sudan ranks 8th in the world in terms of humanitarian severity, according to the [INFORM risk index](#) in 2025. Its “very high” risk classification is driven by high scores against multiple key indicators, including projected conflict risk, current highly violent conflict intensity, vulnerability, and developmental deprivation, among other factors.

The 2025 risk analysis for Sudan, which assessed hazards and their potential impacts on people, infrastructure, and the environment, identified several high-probability risks. These include the ongoing escalation of political conflict, which is likely to affect the entire country, with continued violence against civilians and large-scale displacement. Active hostilities are anticipated to affect multiple states throughout 2025, exacerbated by a heightened risk of communal and ethnic violence. Additional risks include potential economic deterioration and accelerating inflation, significantly reduced harvests for 2024/2025,

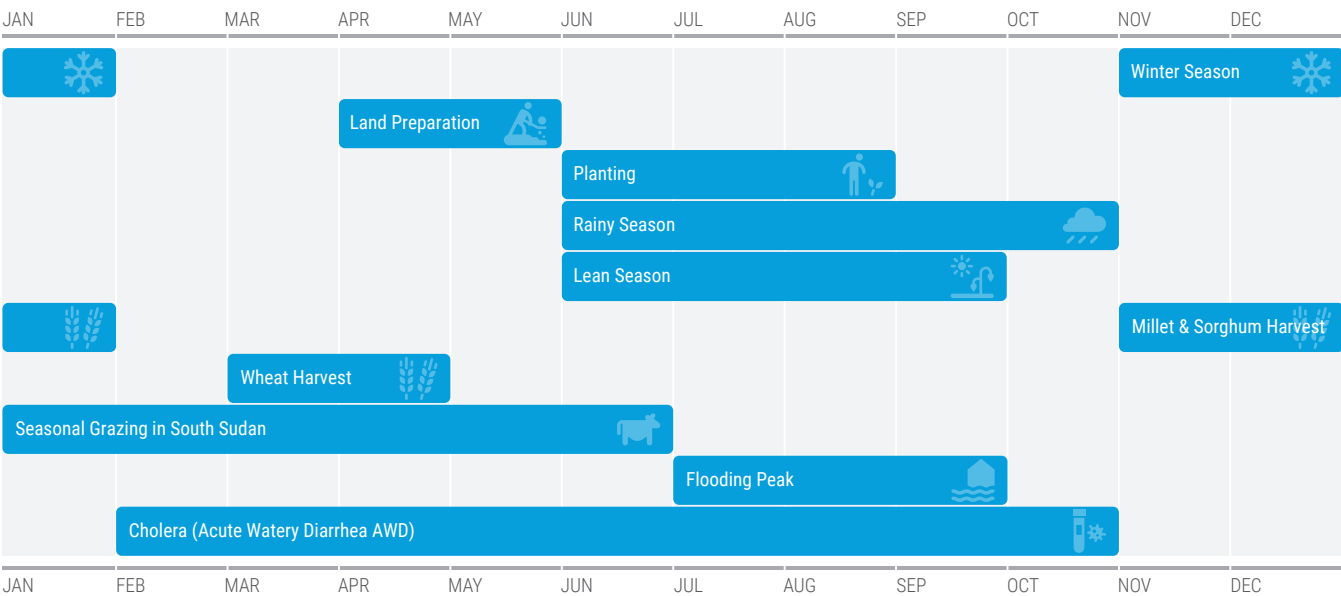
as well as the risk of floods and the spread of waterborne and vector-borne diseases<sup>16</sup>.

The evolution of the crisis remains highly unpredictable in 2025 with critical humanitarian implications, according to the [Sudan Crisis Risk Analysis for 2025](#). Sudan's conflict is likely to persist, with risk of competition for the control of strategic regions, like Khartoum, Sennar and West Kordofan, at risk of aggravating further. The limited progress in mediation efforts and the imposition of international sanctions could further escalate tensions, exacerbating the humanitarian crisis and continuing mass displacement. The situation remains highly volatile, with limited prospects for a political solution in the near future. Fighting is expected to persist in Khartoum, Kordofan, Darfur (particularly in Al Fasher in North Darfur), Sennar, White Nile, and Aj Jazirah states.

The ongoing conflict has further complicated pre-existing ethnic tensions, exacerbating communal disputes and divisions. In particular, inter-communal tensions in Greater Darfur remain a significant concern and are likely to persist, even if the broader conflict comes to an end.

In addition to the challenges of ongoing conflict and an unprecedented scale of humanitarian needs and access impediments, some of the underlying risks

Seasonal Calendar





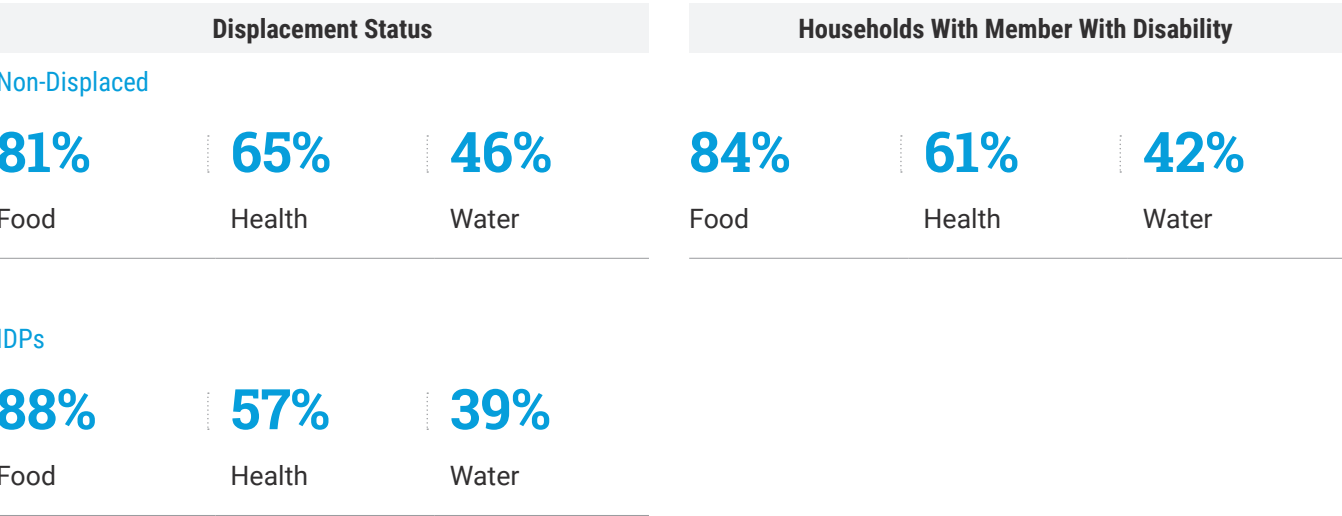
driven by economic crisis and climate change could further aggravate the situation. The risk of partial economic collapse and accelerating inflation are highly likely, with a potential for severe impact. The conflict has delivered a crippling blow to Sudan's fragile economy. Following an estimated 18 per cent economic contraction in 2023, Sudan's GDP is expected to fall a further 5.9 per cent in 2024<sup>17,18</sup>. With no end to the conflict in sight, the economy is expected to continue a downward trajectory resulting in a devastating impact on household purchasing power.

Meanwhile, Sudan's vulnerability to climate change is particularly concerning, ranking among the world's ten most at-risk nations<sup>19</sup>. The El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO) creates irregular periodic variation in the temperature as well as sea surface temperature, thus influencing year-to-year variability and extreme weather events. In 2020, Sudan witnessed its most severe flooding in a century, affecting over 800,000

individuals, and in 2022, more than 349,000 people were affected<sup>20</sup>. By November 2024, the number of people affected by flooding has reached over 685,000<sup>21</sup>, with heavier than normal rains driven by El Niño-related weather phenomenon. For 2025, more accurate estimates of climate variance will only be possible at the start of the year.

Without a significant shift in the current trajectory, Sudan's humanitarian situation is projected to further deteriorate in 2025. The ongoing conflict, characterized by intense fighting in key areas, like Khartoum, Kordofan, Darfur, Sennar, White Nile, and Aj Jazirah, will likely exacerbate the humanitarian crisis. Increased displacement, limited humanitarian access, and a rise in inter-communal violence are expected to further strain resources and services. Urgent and sustained humanitarian intervention will be essential to mitigate the suffering of millions of people in Sudan.

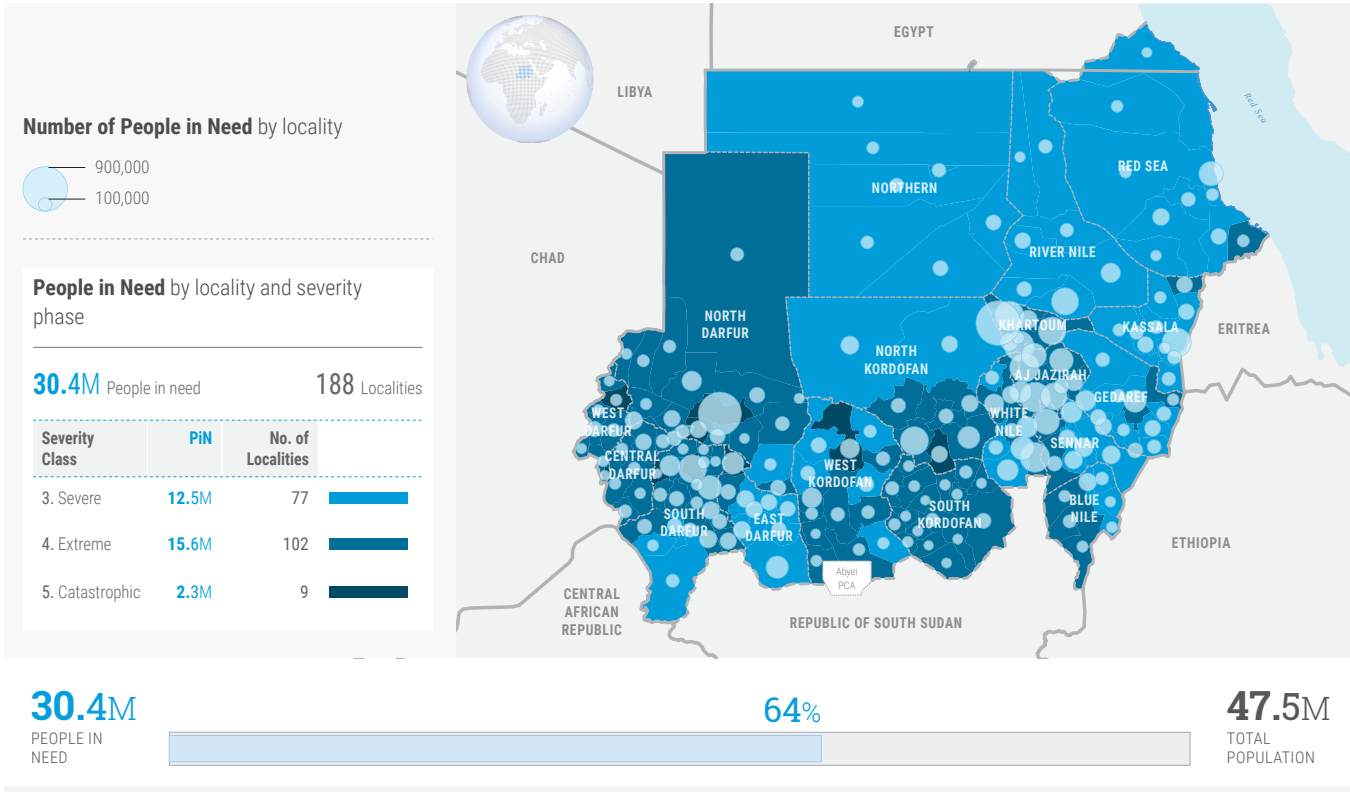
Priority of Needs\*\*



\*\* Source: [MSNA 2024](#).

# 1.3 People in Need Breakdown

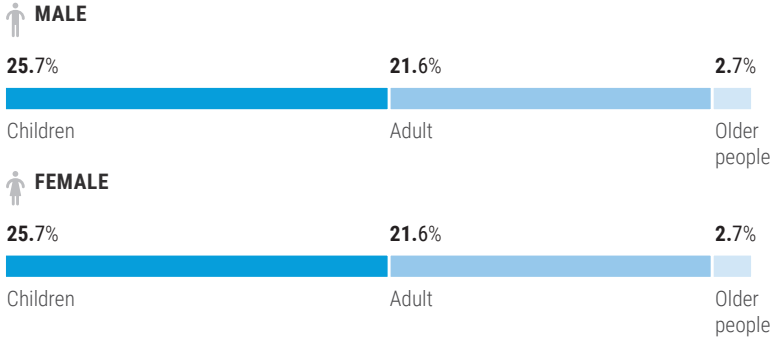
## People in Need and Severity of Needs



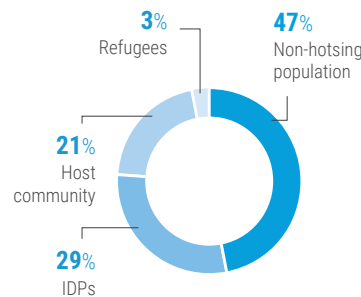
### People In Need Breakdown by cluster

	IN NEED (Million)	
Education	8.4	
Emergency Shelter & Non-Food Items	11.6	
Food Security & Livelihoods	25.1	
Health	20.3	
Nutrition	3.7	
General Protection	11.7	
Child Protection	11.3	
Gender-Based Violence	12.1	
Mine Action	13.0	
Site Management	4.7	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	25.5	
Refugee Response	0.9	

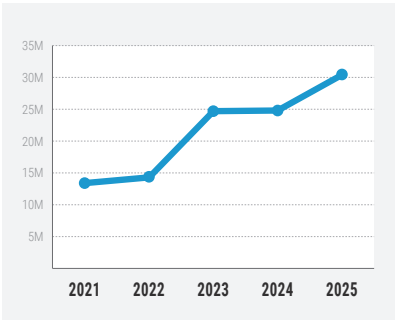
### People In Need by sex/age



### By Population Group



### People In Need Trend





# Part 2: Humanitarian Response

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## EL SALAMABI/GEDAREF STATE

El Salamabi gathering site hosts thousands of displaced people who fled armed violence in parts of Aj Jazirah State.

Photo: OCHA/Yao Chen





## 2.1 Humanitarian response strategy



US\$4.2B

Required to support 20.9M people

As Sudan's humanitarian crisis enters its third year of conflict in early 2025, the new Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan is focused on addressing rapidly escalating needs in a constantly changing and complex operational environment. With millions of people facing extreme deprivation, displacement, and violence, the response aims to alleviate suffering and prevent further deterioration, carefully balancing urgent priorities with the constraints imposed by the ongoing conflict.

The 2025 response plan seeks to support 20.9 million people with urgent life-saving assistance and services, requiring \$4.2 billion in funding. The planning process has considered the severity of needs in conflict-affected regions, including Darfur, Kordofan, and Khartoum, and the urgent need to secure unhindered access for humanitarian workers and supplies.

### Key Strategic Elements

1

**Addressing Access Impediments:** Strengthening principled engagement with all parties and advocating for the protection of civilians and local responders, ensuring the realization of the commitments set out in the Jeddah Declaration of Commitment to Protect the Civilians of Sudan are of paramount importance. The Joint Operating Principles (JOPs) endorsed by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) will continue to be leveraged, alongside scaling up cross-border operations from Chad and crossline access through all accessible crossing points.

2

**Advancing Localization and Grassroots Community Networks:** Promoting localization and empowering

grassroots community networks are central to enhancing the humanitarian response. The localization strategy emphasizes fostering equitable partnerships with national NGOs (NNGOs), while prioritizing sustainable, community-led solutions that build the resilience of those most affected by the crisis. To achieve this, the response strategy underscores the importance of providing financial support and capacity-building initiatives to Mutual Aid Groups (MAGs), ensuring that underserved areas receive context-sensitive and effective assistance.

3

**Preventing Encampment:** Developing a clear operational strategy to support IDPs in host communities, maintaining solidarity, and preventing encampment in environments not conducive to safe returns is equally important.

4

**Centrality of Protection:** Prioritization of the inclusion and rights of vulnerable groups—such as minorities, women, children, people with disabilities, and older individuals—ensures equitable access to humanitarian assistance. Cluster capacities will be strengthened to address specific protection needs, promote inclusive practices, and empower community-led responses, particularly through the leadership of women-led organizations and organizations of people with disabilities, while advancing localization principles.

5

**Mitigating GBV Risks:** The implementation of action plans based on the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) guidelines to reduce GBV risks across all clusters and ensure safe access to services for vulnerable populations. Efforts will focus on strengthening national and community-based systems for GBV prevention and care.

6

**Promoting Gender Equality and Empowering Women and Girls in Humanitarian Action:** Grounded in the IASC Policy on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls in Humanitarian Action<sup>22</sup>



(GEEWG), the response strategy will integrate gender considerations across all phases of intervention. This includes ensuring the active and meaningful participation of women and girls in humanitarian decision-making processes with the coordination and technical support of the Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group.

**7**

**Strengthening Integrated response:** Clusters will continue efforts to scale up humanitarian response, which will include efforts on delivering minimum multi-sectoral package of services to strengthen integrated response. This will aim at increasing the positive

impact of humanitarian response and coordination in service delivery.

**8**

**Scaling up Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA):**

MPCA and group transfers will help enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the response, addressing the diverse needs of conflict-affected households. The Cash Working Group (CWG) and Cluster Coordinators will work together to improve coordination, reduce duplication and strengthen referral pathways to ensure at risk individuals receive assistance in a timely and accountable manner.

## 2.2 Strategic objectives

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1

**14.3M** People Targeted

**3.5M** Women

**0.8M** Older people

**2.2M** With disability

Provide safe, timely, principled, and gender-responsive humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable groups to reduce mortality and morbidity in areas with high severity of need or at risk of further deterioration of critical humanitarian needs.

Under this strategic objective, partners are focused on reaching 14.3 million people with life-saving interventions across various sectors, supported by enhanced logistics, emergency communication, and coordinated response efforts.

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2

**3.5M** People Targeted

**0.9M** Women

**0.2M** Older people

**0.5M** With disability

Provide direct responses to the protection needs arising from the crisis for affected women, men, girls, and boys, especially those who are most vulnerable and marginalized and ensure that assistance and advocacy are guided by the principles of protection, conflict sensitivity, and inclusivity across gender and diversity, in accordance with international norms and standards, and prevent and reduce emerging protection risks.

This objective aims to improve living and protection conditions for vulnerable IDPs, host communities, and residents by ensuring equitable and safe access to assistance and protection. To provide specialized, multisectoral services sensitive to gender, age, and disability, including support for survivors of violence, neglect, abuse and those with specific needs. The response will ensure access to conflict and gender-sensitive protection services, which also supports access to adequate living conditions and sustainable livelihoods. The response will be localized and people-centred, involving crisis-affected individuals in decision-making to promote accountability to affected populations (AAP).

The objective targets the protection needs of 3.5 million individuals, ensuring that risks are minimized and a supportive environment for respect, protection, and fulfilment of rights is established.

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3

**4.3M** People Targeted

**1.0M** Women

**0.2M** Older people

**0.6M** With disability

Provide safe, equitable, dignified, and unhindered access to critical basic services for the most vulnerable groups to prevent further erosion of their coping abilities.

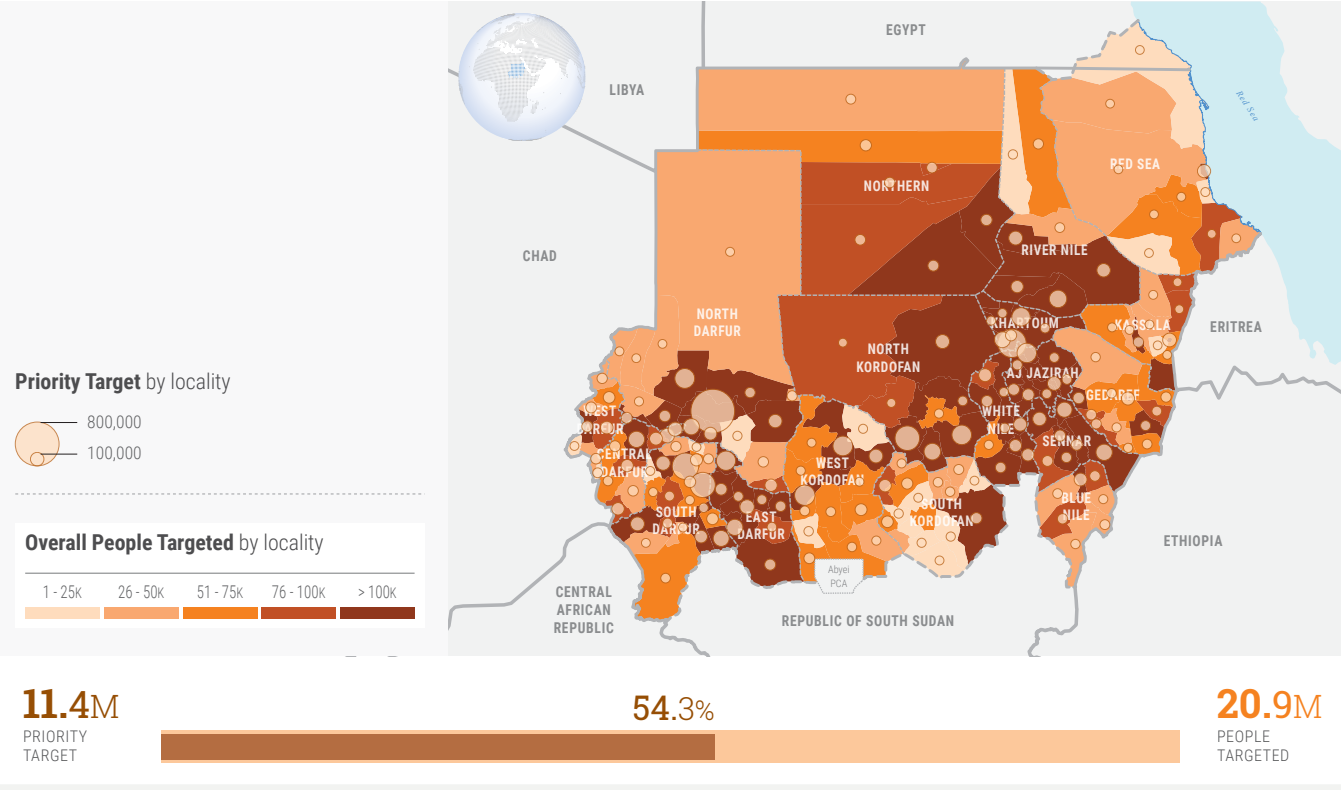
This objective aims to safeguard the well-being of 4.3 million vulnerable people and prevent further decline in their coping mechanisms.

For more information about people targeted by strategic objectives and location see the [link](#).



## 2.3 People Targeted Breakdown

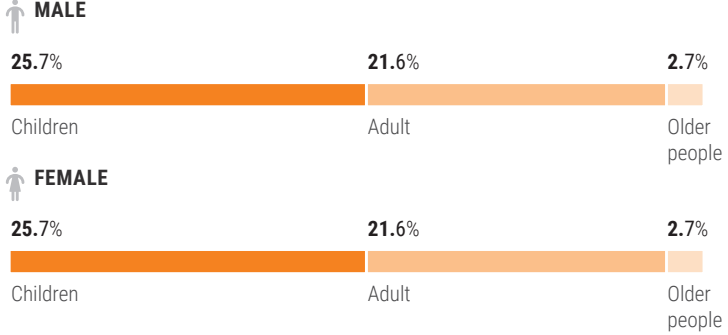
### People Targeted and Priority Target



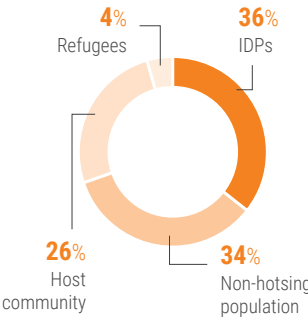
### People Targeted Breakdown by cluster

	PRIORITY TARGET	TARGETED
Education	1.6M	3.0M
Emergency Shelter & Non-Food Items	2.0M	2.2M
Food Security & Livelihoods	8.9M	16.5M
Health	7.6M	9.4M
Nutrition	1.1M	2.3M
General Protection	2.7M	3.6M
Child Protection	3.0M	3.1M
Gender-Based Violence	2.8M	3.2M
Mine Action	2.1M	3.0M
Site Management	1.9M	1.9M
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	6.7M	12.3M
Multi-Purpose Cash	1.1M	1.8M
Refugee Response	-	0.9M

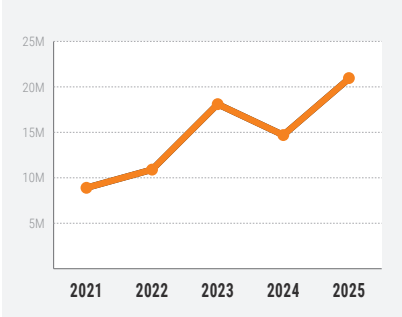
### People Targeted by sex/age



### By Population Group



### People Targeted Trend



# End Notes

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1. [DTM Sudan Mobility Update \(12\) | Displacement Tracking Matrix](#)
2. Sudan used the Joint and Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) 2.0 for this exercise. More information about the JIAF is available at this [link](#).
3. <https://reliefweb.int/report/sudan/sudan-humanitarian-impact-heavy-rains-and-flooding-flash-update-no-03-25-august-2024-enar>
4. DTM Natural Hazard Displacement Overview 2024 | Displacement Tracking Matrix.
5. Al Fasher, Tawila, Shattaya, Nyala Shimal, Foro Baranga, Jebel Moon, Shia'ria, Ar Rahad, and An Nuhud.
6. Severity 5 (catastrophic) in Sudan JIAF 2.0 application is driven by protection concerns and lack of access to food and basic services including Health, WASH, Nutrition and Education, 42 additional localities within the borderline due to either Risk of Famine, Multiple Clusters in Extreme, High Cases of Malnutrition, Cholera outbreaks and floods.
7. The global estimate of 15% was applied due to limitation in collecting HH level disability data in the MSNA.
8. <https://reliefweb.int/report/sudan/sudan-msf-outraged-and-alarmed-over-repeated-attacks-hospitals-el-fasher-and-blockade-urgently-needed-medicines-and-food>
9. Only 1% of IDP and non-IDP households said there are sexual and domestic violence support services available for children, and only 2% said the same about the availability of GBV services, on average one in four households reported signs of psychological distress among members (2024 MSNA).
10. [Sudan | Displacement Tracking Matrix](#)
11. <https://www.undp.org/sudan/publications/socioeconomic-impact-armed-conflict-sudanese-urban-households>
12. [https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC\\_Sudan\\_Acute\\_Food\\_Insecurity\\_Jun2024\\_Feb2025\\_Report.pdf](https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Sudan_Acute_Food_Insecurity_Jun2024_Feb2025_Report.pdf)
13. <https://reliefweb.int/report/sudan/sudan-major-cholera-outbreak-heavy-rains-hit-displacement-camps-and-no-end-fighting>
14. <https://reliefweb.int/report/sudan/sudan-among-top-four-facing-global-acute-malnutrition-disease-outbreaks-surge>
15. <https://www.unhcr.org/news/briefing-notes/new-cholera-outbreak-threatening-refugees-and-displaced-communities-amid>
16. <https://reliefweb.int/report/sudan/sudan-crisis-risk-analysis-2025-25-october-2024>
17. [AEO\\_2024.pdf](#).
18. [World Economic Outlook \(October 2024\) - Real GDP growth](#).
19. [Rankings // Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative // University of Notre Dame](#).
20. DTM Natural Hazard Displacement Overview 2024 | Displacement Tracking Matrix.
21. [Sudan Floods Dashboard](#).
22. [IASC Policy on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls in Humanitarian Action](#).



# How to contribute

## DONATING THROUGH THE CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (CERF)

CERF provides rapid initial funding for lifesaving actions at the onset of emergencies and for poorly funded, essential humanitarian operations in protracted crises. The OCHA managed CERF receives contributions from various donors – mainly governments, but also private companies, foundations, charities and individuals – which are combined into a single fund. This is used for crises anywhere in the world. Find out more about CERF and how to donate by visiting the CERF website: <https://cerf.un.org/donate>

## DONATING THROUGH THE SUDAN HUMANITARIAN FUND

The Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF) is a country-based pooled fund (CBPF). CBPFs are multi-donor humanitarian financing instruments established by the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) and managed by OCHA at the country level under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC). Find out more about the CBPF by visiting the CBPF website: <https://www.unocha.org/country-based-pooled-funds>

For information on how to make a contribution, please contact: [shfsudan@un.org](mailto:shfsudan@un.org)

## IN-KIND RELIEF AID

The United Nations urges donors to make cash rather than in-kind donations, for maximum speed and flexibility, and to ensure that the aid materials which are most needed are the ones delivered. If you can make only in-kind contributions in response to disasters and emergencies, please contact: [logik@un.org](mailto:logik@un.org)

# About

This document is consolidated by OCHA on behalf of the HCT and partners. It provides a shared understanding of the crisis, including the most pressing humanitarian need and the estimated number of people who need assistance. It represents a consolidated evidence base and helps inform joint strategic response planning.

## PHOTO ON COVER

El Salamabi gathering site in Gedaref State hosts thousands of displaced people who fled armed violence in parts of Aj Jazirah State. Photo: OCHA/Yao Chen

*The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined. The colour shades used in these maps do not represent boundaries recognized by the United Nations or OCHA.*

## Get the latest updates



OCHA coordinates humanitarian action to ensure crisis-affected people receive the assistance and protection they need. It works to overcome obstacles that impede humanitarian assistance from reaching people affected by crises, and provides leadership in mobilizing assistance and resources on behalf of the humanitarian system.

[www.unocha.org/sudan](http://www.unocha.org/sudan)

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## Humanitarian Action

ANALYSING NEEDS AND RESPONSE

[Humanitarian Action provides a comprehensive overview of the humanitarian landscape. It provides the latest verified information on needs and delivery of the humanitarian response as well as financial contributions.](#)  
[humanitarianaction.info](http://humanitarianaction.info)

## rw response

ReliefWeb Response is part of OCHA's commitment to the humanitarian community to ensure that relevant information in a humanitarian emergency is available to facilitate situational understanding and decision-making. It is the next generation of the Humanitarian Response platform.  
<https://response.reliefweb.int/sudan>



The Financial Tracking Service (FTS) is the primary provider of continuously updated data on global humanitarian funding, and is a major contributor to strategic decision making by highlighting gaps and priorities, thus contributing to effective, efficient and principled humanitarian assistance.  
<https://humanitarianaction.info/plan/1220/financials>

# **SUDAN**

## **HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE PLAN**

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**